

- 12-15cm in length, reflection is 6-8cm above anus.
- Upper 1/3 ant/lat covered by peritoneum, middle 1/3 only anteriorly covered, lower 1/3 completely retroperitoneal.

## Arterial supply

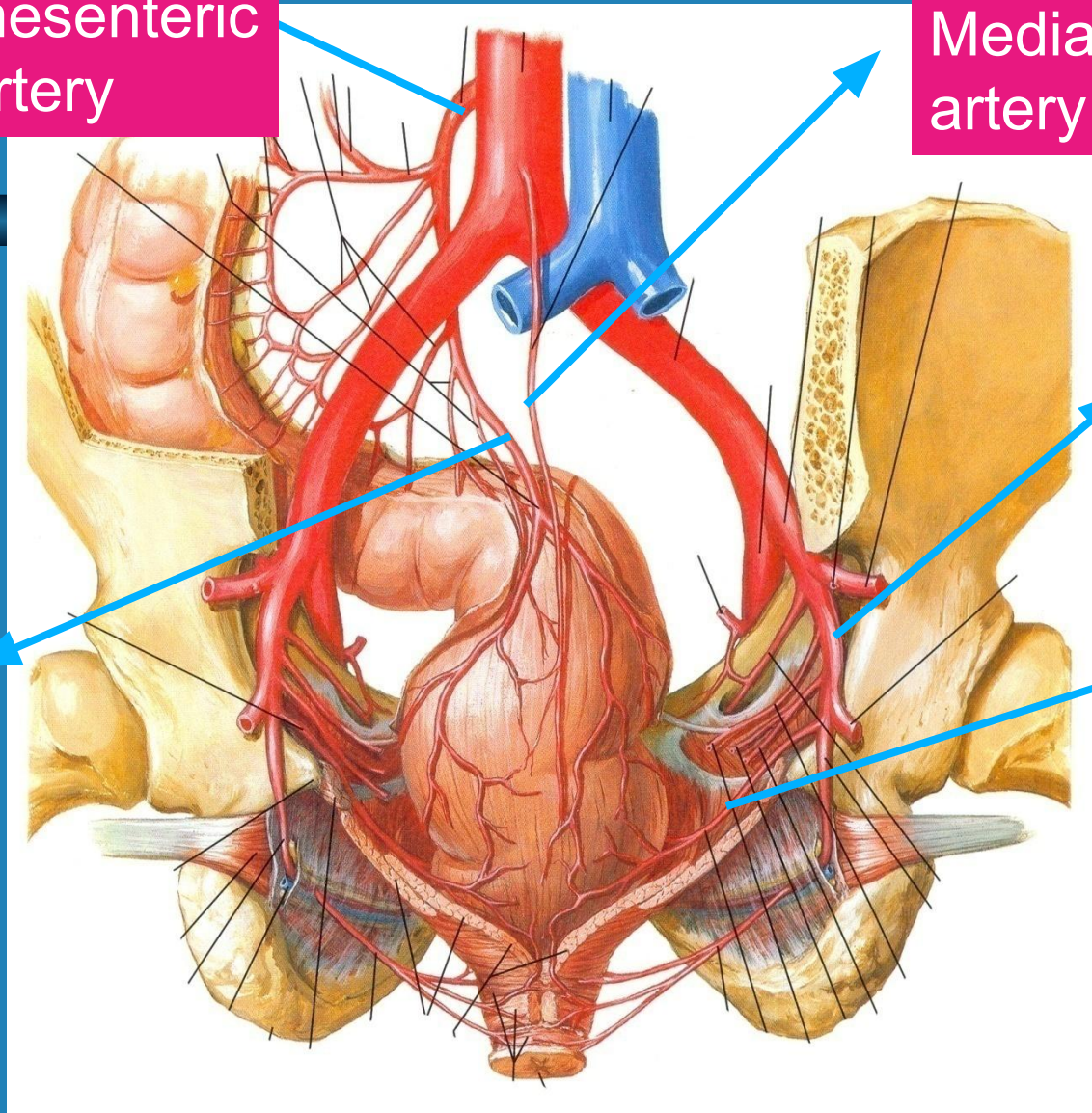
Inferior  
mesenteric  
artery

Median sacral  
artery

Superior  
Rectal  
artery

Internal  
iliac  
artery

Middle  
rectal  
artery



# Methods of examination

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1. patient complaints
2. Inspection
3. digital investigation (per rectum)
4. rectal speculum
5. procto(sigmoido)scopy
6. fibrocolonoscopy
7. irrigoscopy



# Rectal prolapse

The rectum is anchored in position by ligaments. When these ligaments weaken, the rectum can move out of its normal position, downward, and pass through the anus. This is called rectal prolapse.

Rate of rectal prolapse is 0.2 – 1.0 % from other surgical diseases.

Rectal prolapse appears in different age patients.

- Children 30 – 33%,
- 21-50 years adults – more than 50%.
- According to some authors, more than 70% of patients are males



# Treatment

- 1. conservative (for children)
- 2. sclerotherapy
- 3. surgery procedure s:
  - techniques for narrowing of anus (Tirsh`s technigue )
  - plastic surgery of pelvis floor
  - resection of prolapsed rectum
  - recto-, or sigmopecsia (Kumel`s procedure)
  - combined methods.

# Hemorrhoids

- ◎ Alternative Names
  - Rectal Lump
  - Piles
  - Lump in the Rectum
- ◎ Definition:
  - Dilated or enlarged veins in the lower portion of the rectum or anus.

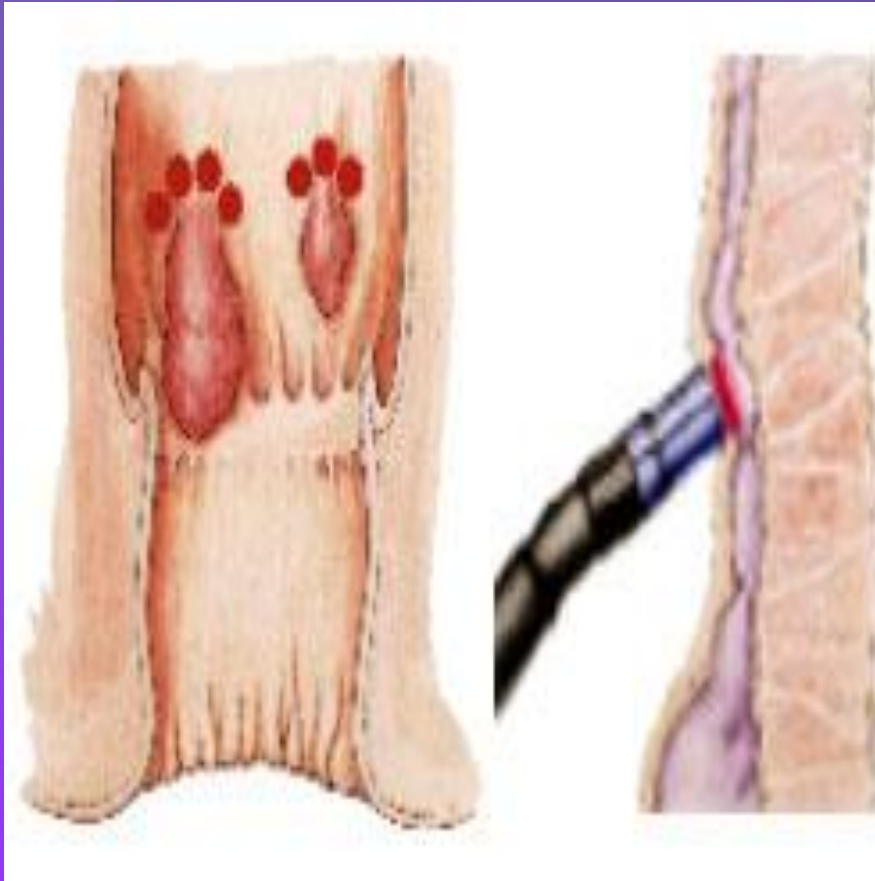


# Sclerotherapy



Injection of sclerosantes  
into the hemorrhoids

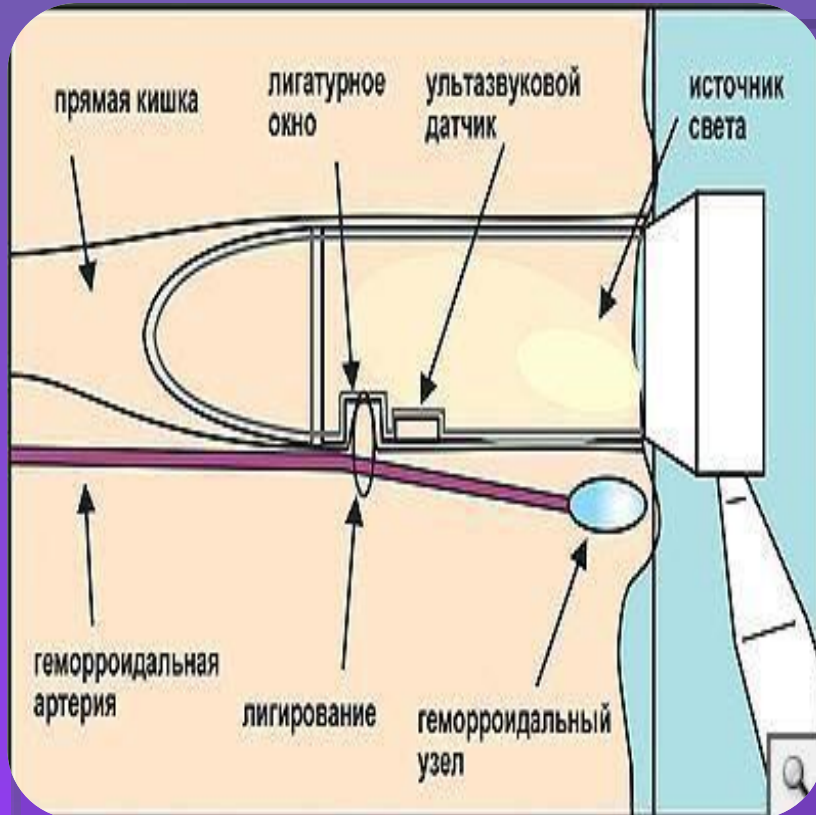
# Infrared photocoagulation



- Which follows to necrosis of hemorrhoids

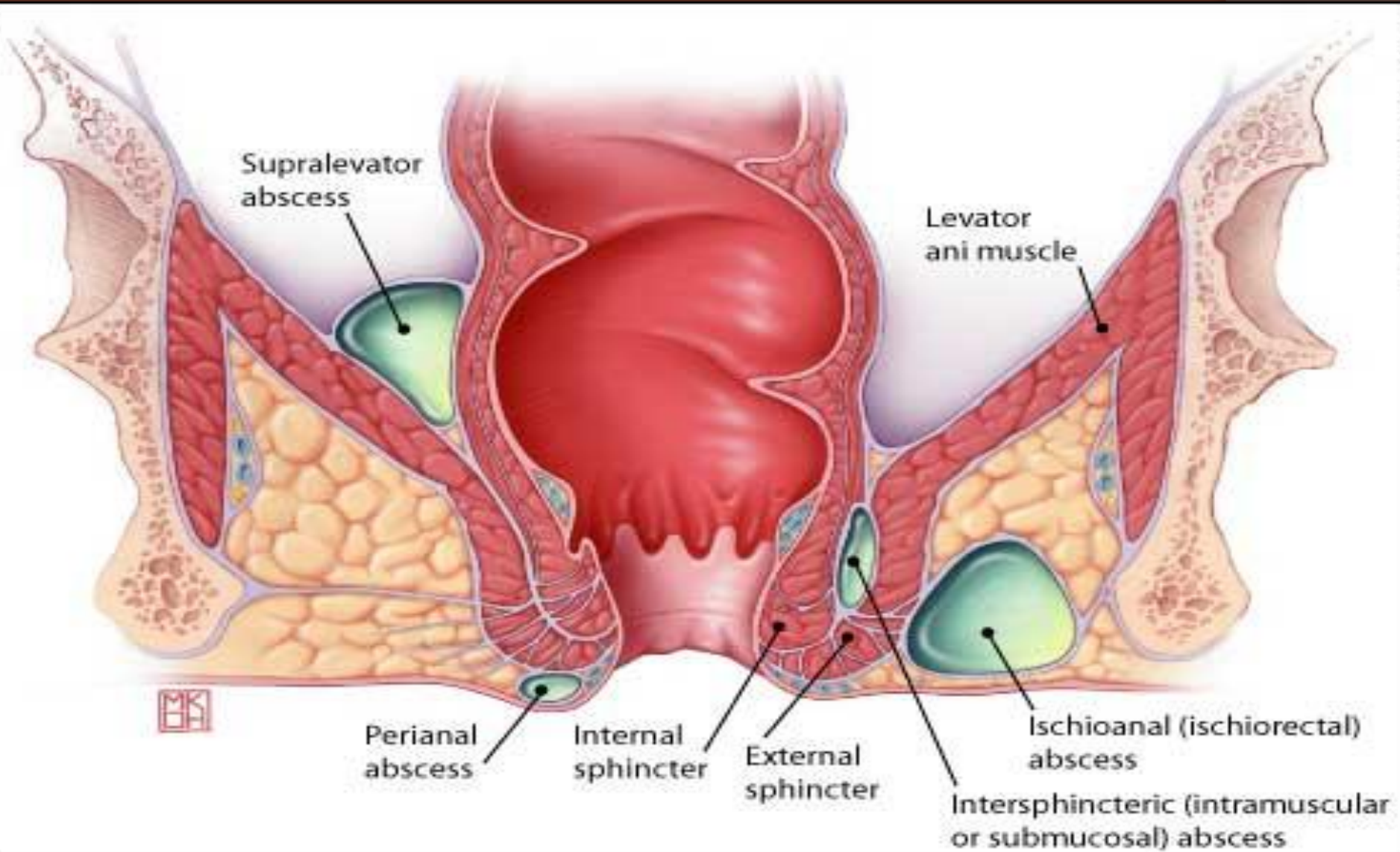


# Proximal ligation



- By this method artery supply of hemorrhoids is localized and liquated

# Anorectal Abscess



# Classification

